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DATE: Wednesday, July 13, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND		
☐	L1	photoaging.clm. and botulinum.clm.	0
☐	L2	photo-aging.clm. and botulinum.clm.	0
☐	L3	photo-aging same botulinum	0
☐	L4	photoaging same botulinum	0
☐	L5	photoaging and botulinum	2
☐	L6	photo-aging and botulinum	0
☐	L7	photo-aging and botox	0
☐	L8	photoaging and botox	0
☐	L9	$aging and botox	125
☐	L10	$aging same botox same skin	6

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Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=AND	
☐	L1	botulinum.clm. and skin.clm.	33
☐	L2	botulinum same head	189
☐	L3	Borodic.in. and head$	18
☐	L4	binder.in. and botulinum	6
☐	L5	botulinum and (hair or melanin or pigment or pigmentation or (skin near2 cancer))	687
☐	L6	botulinum same (hair or melanin or pigment or pigmentation or (skin near2 cancer))	79
☐	L7	botulinum and melanin	82
☐	L8	L7 not l6	82
☐	L9	melanoma near25 (botox or btn or botx or botn or botulinum or botulin or neurotoxin or neuro-toxin or toxin or bo-tox or btxa or typea or type-a)	135
☐	L10	melanoma near25 (botox or btn or botx or botn or botulinum or botulin or neurotoxin or neuro-toxin or toxin or bo-tox or btxa)	135
☐	L11	melanoma near25 (botox or btn or botx or botn or botulinum or botulin or neurotoxin or neuro-toxin or bo-tox or btxa)	1
☐	L12	6139845.pn.	2
☐	L13	$spots or $spot or $discoloration or discoloration or discolored or dis-colored or freckles or freckle	542103
☐	L14	L13 near10 (botox or btn or botx or botn or botulinum or botulin or neurotoxin or neuro-toxin or bo-tox or btxa)	9

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L8: Entry 32 of 82 File: PGPB Nov 13, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030211535 A1
TITLE: Bi-directionally cloned random cDNA expression vector libraries, compositions and methods of use

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0180] In one embodiment, the reporter gene is a death gene, which encodes a protein that causes the cells to die. Death genes fall into two basic categories: death genes that encode death proteins that require a death ligand to kill the cells, and death genes that encode death proteins that kill cells as a result of high expression within the cell, and do not require the addition of any death ligand. In one embodiment, cell death requires a two-step process: the expression of the death gene and induction of the death phenotype with a signal or ligand, such that the cells may be grown up expressing the death gene, and then induced to die. A number of death genes/ligand pairs are known, including, but not limited to, the Fas receptor and Fas ligand (Bodmer, et al. (1997) J. Biol. Chem. 272:18827-18833; Gonzalez-Cuadrado, et al. (1997) Kidney Int. 51:1739-1746; Muruva, et al. (1997) Hum Gene Ther., 8:955); p450 and cyclophosphamide (Chen, et al. (1997) Cancer Res 57:48304837); thymidine kinase and gangcylovir (Stone, R. (1992) 256:1513), tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor and TNF. Alternatively, the death gene need not require a ligand, and death results from high expression of the gene; for example, the overexpression of a number of programmed cell death (PCD) proteins are known to cause cell death, including, but not limited to, caspases, bax, TRADD, FADD, BADD, SCK, MEK, etc. Still other death genes require only moderate levels of expression to be lethal to a cell, and are more aptly referred to as toxins. These genes encode products including, but not limited to, anthrax toxin (Pannifer et al., Nature 414(6860):229-233 (2001)), botulinum toxin, pertussis toxin, cholera toxin, Clostridium dificile toxin A & B (Just et al., Int. J. Med. Microbiol. 291 (4):243-250 (2001)), .alpha.-toxin, tetanus toxin, hemolysin (Worsham et al., Biochem. 40(45):3607-3616 (2001)) and cytolethal distending toxins (Cortes-Brafti et al., Toxicon. 39(11):729-736 (2001)).

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0350] Cosmeceutical applications of the present invention include the control of melanin production in skin melanocytes. A naturally occurring peptide, arbutin, is a tyrosine hydroxylase inhibitor, a key enzyme in the synthesis of melanin. Candidate libraries can be inserted into melanocytes and known stimuli that increase the synthesis of melanin applied to the cells. Bioactive agents can be isolated that inhibit the synthesis of melanin under these conditions.

L8: Entry 39 of 82 File: PGPB Oct 23, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030199808
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030199808 A1

TITLE: Systems and methods for electrokinetic delivery of a substance

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 23, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

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ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Biophoretic Therapeutic Systems, LLC.				02

APPL-NO: 10/ 359559 [PALM]
DATE FILED: February 7, 2003

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:
Application 10/359559 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 09/523217, filed March 10, 2000, US Patent No. 6553253
Application 10/359559 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 10/245337, filed September 18, 2002, PENDING
Application 10/245337 is a division-of US application 09/584138, filed May 31, 2000, US Patent No. 6477410
Application 10/359559 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 10/117346, filed April 8, 2002, PENDING
Application 10/117346 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 09/584138, filed May 31, 2000, US Patent No. 6477410
Application is a non-provisional-of-provisional application 60/123934, filed March 12, 1999,

INT-CL: [07] A61 N 1/30

US-CL-PUBLISHED: 604/20
US-CL-CURRENT: 604/20

REPRESENTATIVE-FIGURES: 3A

ABSTRACT:

A system for delivering a substance into a body at a treatment site that includes an alternating current source and a plurality of electrodes. Circuitry is connected between the alternating current source and the electrodes for supplying current to the electrodes when the electrodes are in electrical contact with said body so that a unidirectional current flow for delivering the substance into the body is maintained at the treatment site and a bidirectional current flow is maintained throughout the body. At least one of the electrodes is divided into sub-electrodes to, for example, reduce hazards associated with current concentration. These and other systems and methods are adaptable for large treatment areas and/or use a convenient and low-cost arrangement of electronics.

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 09/523,217, filed Mar. 10, 2000, which claims priority from U.S. Application No. 60/123,934, filed Mar. 12, 1999; of application Ser. No. 10/245,337, filed Sep. 18, 2002, which is a divisional of application Ser. No. 09/584,138, filed May 31, 2000, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,477,410; and of application Ser. No. 10/117,346, filed Apr. 8, 2002 which is a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 09/584,138, filed May 31, 2000, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,477,410.

[0002] The contents of each of these applications are incorporated herein in their entirety.

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L8: Entry 39 of 82 File: PGPB Oct 23, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030199808 A1
TITLE: Systems and methods for electrokinetic delivery of a substance

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0026] The systems and methods may also be used to treat skin discoloration from rosacea, vitiligo and age spots, for example. For rosacea, the systems and methods may be used to deliver drugs such as metronidazole that decrease the presence and proliferation of capillaries in the skin. For vitiligo, the systems and methods may be used to deliver drugs that increase the production and spread of melanin containing skin cells or stimulates production of skin pigmentation. For age spots, the systems and methods may be used to deliver drugs that decrease the pigmentation in age spots on the hands and/or face.

Detail Description Paragraph:
[0041] In some applications, the afflicted or desired treatment area may become relatively large (e.g., greater than approximately 2 square centimeters). Examples of such applications may include some acne cases; treatment with antibiotics/anti-inflammatory medicines; athlete's foot and nail bed onychomycosis with anti-fungal agents; large area facial anesthetization with anesthesia (e.g., lidocaine) prior to injection of botulinum toxin A (commercially available as BOTOX.RTM.) for cosmetic remedy; and others. BOTOX is a registered trademark of Allergan, Inc. For a large area treatment, it is desirable to increase both the rectified current and the area of the treatment electrode. The transfer of substance per unit area can remain the same if the total current increases in proportion to the area such that the current density (current per unit area) remains unchanged. As both the current and the electrode area increases, there is a greater tendency for the current to concentrate to a small area of the electrode surface due to uneven pressure being applied to the larger electrode. For total current greater than approximately 400 microamps or electrode area in excess of 2 square centimeters, current concentration becomes a serious safety concern. It can lead to severe burn, skin and tissue damage as well as non-uniform delivery of medicament.

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L10: Entry 4 of 135 File: PGPB Feb 10, 2005

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20050031648
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20050031648 A1

TITLE: Methods for treating diverse cancers

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 10, 2005

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
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Donovan, Stephen	Capistrano Beach	CA	US	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
ALLERGAN, INC.	Irvine	CA		02

APPL-NO: 10/ 929040 [PALM]
DATE FILED: August 27, 2004

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:
Application 10/929040 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 10/071826, filed February 8, 2002, PENDING
Application 10/071826 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 09/631221, filed August 2, 2000, ABANDONED
Application 09/631221 is a continuation-in-part-of US application 09/454842, filed December 7, 1999, US Patent No. 6139845

INT-CL: [07] A61 K 39/08

US-CL-PUBLISHED: 424/239.1
US-CL-CURRENT: 424/239.1

REPRESENTATIVE-FIGURES: NONE

ABSTRACT:

Methods for treating diverse cancers by local administration of a botulinum toxin to or to the vicinity of the cancer.

CROSS REFERENCE

[0001] This application is a continuation in part of application Ser. No. 10/071,826, filed Feb. 8, 2002, which is a continuation in part of application Ser. No. 09/631,221, filed Aug. 2, 2000, now abandoned, which is a continuation in part of application Ser. No. 09/454,842, filed Dec. 7,1999, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,139,845.

L10: Entry 72 of 135 File: USPT Oct 12, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5965406 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Recombinant DNAS encoding three-part hybrid proteins

Detailed Description Text (55):
Other embodiments are within the following claims. For example, any cell-specific polypeptide ligand can be used which has a binding domain specific for the particular class of cells which are to be labeled. Polypeptide hormones are useful such ligands. Hybrid protein made using the binding domain of .alpha. or .beta. MSH, for example, can selectively bind to melanocytes, rendering hybrids, once labelled with a detectable label, useful in the diagnosis of melanoma and the in vivo and in vitro detection of metastic melanoma loci. Such a hybrid, when attached to an enzymatically-active portion of a toxin molecule instead of to a detectable label, could be utilized to deliver that toxic activity specifically to the target melanoma cells. Other ligands provide different specificities: e.g., the binding domain of substance P recognizes receptors on the surfaces of neurons involved in the transmission of pain, so that labeled hybrids made using substance P can be used to map areas of the nervous system containing substance P receptors. Other specific-binding ligands which can be used include insulin, somatostatin, EGF, and Interleukins I, II, III, IV and VI. Interleukin II is of particular importance because of its role in allergic reactions and autoimmune diseases such as Systemic Lupus Erythmatosis (SLE), involving activated T cells. Other useful polypeptide ligands having cell-specific binding domains are follicle stimulating hormone (specific for ovarian cells), luteinizing hormone (specific for ovarian cells), thyroid stimulating hormone (specific for thyroid cells), vasopressin (specific for uterine cells, as well as bladder and intestinal cells), prolactin (specific for breast cells), and growth hormone (specific for certain bone cells). Alternatively, a relatively indiscriminate cell-binding ligand (such as that of diphtheria toxin or ricin toxin) capable of binding to a wide variety of cell types in an organism can be used to effect widespread introduction of a specific chemical entity into cells of that organism, where more specific targeting is not the goal.